

CAS ONLINE PRINTOUT

=> D HIS

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:54:51 ON 13 SEP 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:55:02 ON 13 SEP 2002

L1 5225 S ARYLATION
L2 120683 S TRANSITION METAL
L3 147745 S TRANSITION METAL#
L4 226062 S LIGAND
L5 27 S L3 AND L4 AND L1
L6 544026 S BASE
L7 8 S L6 AND L5

=> D BIB ABS KWIC 1-8

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2001:366737 CAPLUS

DN 134:366672

TI **Transition metal**-catalyzed process for preparing
n-aryl amine compounds

IN Hartwig, John F.; Hamann, Blake C.

PA Yale University, USA

SO U.S., 10 pp.

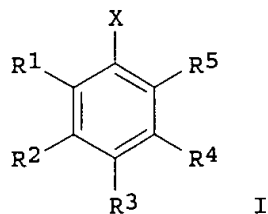
CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6235938	B1	20010522	US 1999-329474	19990610
OS	CASREACT 134:366672; MARPAT 134:366672				
GI					



AB The title process involves reacting a compd. having an amino group with an arylating compd., esp. an aryl chloride and or tosylate, in the presence of a **base** and a **transition metal** catalyst, consisting of a Group 8 metal and at least one chelating bisphosphine **ligand** contg. at least one sterically hindered alkyl substituent, under reaction conditions effective to form an N-arylamine (I) [wherein X = halo or S-contg. leaving group; R1-R5 = independently H, CN, alkyl, alkoxy, vinyl, alkenyl, formyl, CF3, CCl3, halo, Ph, amide, acyl, ester, amino, thioalkoxy, phosphino, etc.]. The method uses readily available starting materials, is efficient, and avoids harsh reaction conditions. For example, PhNH2 was added to a vial contg. 4-chlorotoluene, Pd(dba)2, (R)-(-)-1-[(S)-2-(dicyclohexylphosphino)ferrocenyl]ethyldicyclohexylphosphine, and NaOBu-t in PhMe in a dry box and the sealed vial heated in a 110.degree.C oil bath for 16 h to give N-phenyl-4-toluidine (99%).

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

- TI **Transition metal**-catalyzed process for preparing
n-aryl amine compounds
- AB The title process involves reacting a compd. having an amino group with an
aryllating compd., esp. an aryl chloride and or tosylate, in the presence
of a **base** and a **transition metal** catalyst,
consisting of a Group 8 metal and at least one chelating bisphosphine
ligand contg. at least one sterically hindered alkyl substituent,
under reaction conditions effective to form an N-aryllamine (I) [wherein X
= halo or S-contg. leaving group; R1-R5 = independently H, CN, alkyl,
alkoxy, vinyl, alkenyl, formyl, CF3, CCl3, halo, Ph, amide, acyl, ester,
amino, thioalkoxy, phosphino, etc.]. The method uses readily available
starting materials, is efficient, and avoids harsh reaction conditions.
For example, PhNH2 was added to a vial contg. 4-chlorotoluene, Pd(dba)2,
(R)-(-)-1-[(S)-2-(dicyclohexylphosphino)ferrocenyl]ethyldicyclohexylphosph
ine, and NaOBu-t in PhMe in a dry box and the sealed vial heated in a
110.degree.C oil bath for 16 h to give N-phenyl-4-toluidine (99%).
- ST aryllamine prepn **transition metal** phosphine
ligand catalyst; **aryllation** amine
- IT Amines, preparation
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN
(Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(aryl, secondary; prepn. of N-aryllamines by **aryllation** of
amines with aryl halides or tosylates using catalysts comprising Group
8 metals and chelating bisphosphine ligands)
- IT **Aryllation**
Aryllation catalysts
(prepn. of N-aryllamines by **aryllation** of amines with aryl
halides or tosylates using catalysts comprising Group 8 metals and
chelating bisphosphine ligands)
- IT Aryl halides
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of N-aryllamines by **aryllation** of amines with aryl
halides or tosylates using catalysts comprising Group 8 metals and
chelating bisphosphine ligands)
- IT Amines, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(primary; prepn. of N-aryllamines by **aryllation** of amines with
aryl halides or tosylates using catalysts comprising Group 8 metals and
chelating bisphosphine ligands)
- IT 3375-31-3, Palladium diacetate 32005-36-0, Bis(dibenzylideneacetato)pa
lladium 84680-95-5 158923-07-0, (R)-(-)-1-[(S)-2-
(Dicyclohexylphosphino)ferrocenyl]ethyldicyclohexylphosphine
158923-11-6, (R)-(-)-1-[(S)-2-(Dicyclohexylphosphino)ferrocenyl]ethyldi-t-
butylphosphine
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalyst component; prepn. of N-aryllamines by **aryllation** of
amines with aryl halides or tosylates using catalysts comprising Group
8 metals and chelating bisphosphine ligands)
- IT 31144-33-9P, N,N-Dibutyl-4-methylaniline
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of N-aryllamines by **aryllation** of amines with aryl
halides or tosylates using catalysts comprising Group 8 metals and
chelating bisphosphine ligands)
- IT 620-84-8P 7277-86-3P, N-Butyl-2-methylaniline 10387-24-3P,
N-Butyl-4-methylaniline 31053-03-9P, 1-(4-Methylphenyl)piperidine
32040-09-8P 36602-01-4P, 4-Cyanodiphenylamine 41115-19-9P,
N-Butyl-2,4-dimethylaniline 56506-60-6P, N-Hexyl-4-methylaniline
78888-05-8P, 4-Butyldiphenylamine 167864-23-5P, N-Butyl-4-butyylaniline
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN
(Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(product; prepn. of N-aryllamines by **aryllation** of amines with

CAS ONLINE PRINTOUT

aryl halides or tosylates using catalysts comprising Group 8 metals and chelating bisphosphine ligands)

IT 62-53-3, Aniline, reactions 95-49-8, 2-Chlorotoluene 106-38-7, 4-Bromotoluene 106-43-4, 4-Chlorotoluene 109-73-9, Butylamine, reactions 110-89-4, Piperidine, reactions 110-91-8, Morpholine, reactions 111-26-2, Hexylamine 2845-89-8, 3-Chloroanisole 4214-28-2, 4-Iodo-m-xylene 20651-67-6, 4-Iodobutylbenzene 36800-95-0, 4-Cyanophenyltosylate

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(reactant; prepn. of N-arylamines by **arylation** of amines with aryl halides or tosylates using catalysts comprising Group 8 metals and chelating bisphosphine ligands)

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2001:12419 CAPLUS

DN 134:86044

TI Preparation of chiral 2-amino-2'-diphenylphosphino-1,1'-binaphthyl derivatives as metal catalyst ligands

IN Zhang, Xumu

PA The Penn State Research Foundation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 93 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001000581	A1	20010104	WO 2000-US17903	20000629
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6380392	B1	20020430	US 2000-607005	20000629
PRAI US 1999-141795P	P	19990630		

OS CASREACT 134:86044; MARPAT 134:86044

AB Title ligands are bidentate, tridentate, tetradentate, or pentadentate and include P-P, P-N, N-N, mixed P-N, Schiff **base** or carbene sites.

Transition metal complexes with these ligands are effective catalysts for asym. reactions. Thus, Et₂Zn addn. to 2-cyclohexenone in the presence of (S)-2-(2-pyridinylcarbonylamino)-2'-diphenylphosphino-1,1'-binaphthyl complex with Cu gave (S)-3-ethylcyclohexanone of 92% ee with 98% conversion.

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB Title ligands are bidentate, tridentate, tetradentate, or pentadentate and include P-P, P-N, N-N, mixed P-N, Schiff **base** or carbene sites.

Transition metal complexes with these ligands are effective catalysts for asym. reactions. Thus, Et₂Zn addn. to 2-cyclohexenone in the presence of (S)-2-(2-pyridinylcarbonylamino)-2'-diphenylphosphino-1,1'-binaphthyl complex with Cu gave (S)-3-ethylcyclohexanone of 92% ee with 98% conversion.

ST aminodiphenylphosphinobinaphthyl deriv chiral prepn catalyst **ligand**; asym reaction catalyst aminodiphenylphosphinobinaphthyl deriv chiral prepn

IT **Arylation** catalysts

(Heck, asym.; prepn. of chiral 2-amino-2'-diphenylphosphino-1,1'-binaphthyl derivs. as metal catalyst ligands)

CAS ONLINE PRINTOUT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2000:547497 CAPLUS

DN 133:150343

TI **Transition metal-catalyzed process for preparing arylamines**

IN Hartwig, John F.; Kawatsura, Motoi; Hauck, Sheila I.; Shaughnessy, Kevin H.; Alcazar-Roman, Luis M.

PA Yale University, USA

SO U.S., 14 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,977,361.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6100398	A	20000808	US 1999-343383	19990630
	US 5977361	A	19991102	US 1998-172497	19981014
PRAI	US 1997-62211P	P	19971016		
	US 1998-172497	A2	19981014		

OS CASREACT 133:150343; MARPAT 133:150343

AB The title process for comprises reaction of an amine with an arylating agent in the presence of a **base** and a catalyst comprising a Group 8 metal and P(CMe₃)₃ as a **ligand**. Thus, Ph₂NH and PhBr were maintained 1h at room temp. in a dry box in PhMe contg. Pd(dba)₂ and P(CMe₃)₃ to give 91% Ph₃N.

RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI **Transition metal-catalyzed process for preparing arylamines**

AB The title process for comprises reaction of an amine with an arylating agent in the presence of a **base** and a catalyst comprising a Group 8 metal and P(CMe₃)₃ as a **ligand**. Thus, Ph₂NH and PhBr were maintained 1h at room temp. in a dry box in PhMe contg. Pd(dba)₂ and P(CMe₃)₃ to give 91% Ph₃N.

ST arylamine prepn catalyst; N **arylation** catalyst

IT Amines, preparation

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(arom., secondary; **transition metal-catalyzed**
process for prepg. arylamines)

IT Amines, preparation

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(arom., tertiary; **transition metal-catalyzed**
process for prepg. arylamines)

IT Amines, preparation

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(arom.; **transition metal-catalyzed process for**
prepg. arylamines)

IT **Arylation****Arylation catalysts**

(**transition metal-catalyzed process for prepg.**
arylamines)

IT 122-39-4P, Diphenylamine, preparation 603-34-9P 827-60-1P,
1-(4-Methylphenyl)-1H-pyrrole 4316-51-2P, N,N-Diphenyl-4-methoxyaniline
4316-55-6P, N,N-Diphenyl-2-methylbenzenamine 7178-40-7P,
4-(2-Methylphenyl)morpholine 10387-24-3P, N-Butyl-4-methylbenzenamine
13050-56-1P, Tris(4-methoxyphenyl)amine 14118-16-2P,
N,N,N',N'-Tetraphenyl-p-phenylenediamine 17425-20-6P, Butyl
4-methylphenylcarbamate 20441-00-3P, 4-Diphenylaminobenzonitrile

CAS ONLINE PRINTOUT

31144-33-9P, N,N-Dibutyl-4-methylbenzenamine 74965-31-4P, Butyl
2-methylphenylcarbamate 82749-64-2P, N,N-Dibutyl-2-methylbenzenamine
91644-88-1P, Butyl 4-methoxyphenylcarbamate 93597-01-4P,
1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1H-indole 119896-38-7P, 4-
Methylphenylaminobenzonitrile 138900-23-9P, 5-Methoxy-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-
1H-indole 167283-32-1P, 1-(4-Methylphenyl)1H-indole 240408-60-0P,
3-Methyl-1-(2-methylphenyl)-1H-indole 287476-96-4P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN
(Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(**transition metal**-catalyzed process for prepg.
arylamines)

IT 62-53-3, Benzenamine, reactions 83-34-1, 3-Methyl-1H-indole 95-46-5,
2-Bromotoluene 100-61-8, N-Methylaniline, reactions 101-70-2,
Bis(4-methoxyphenyl)amine 104-92-7, 4-Bromoanisole 106-37-6,
p-Dibromobenzene 106-43-4, p-Chlorotoluene 108-86-1, Bromobenzene,
reactions 108-90-7, Chlorobenzene, reactions 109-97-7, 1H-Pyrrole
110-91-8, Morpholine, reactions 111-92-2, Dibutylamine 120-72-9,
1H-Indole, reactions 460-00-4, 4-Bromo-1-fluorobenzene 623-00-7,
4-Bromobenzonitrile 623-03-0, 4-Chlorobenzonitrile 623-12-1,
4-Chloroanisole 1006-94-6, 5-Methoxy-1H-indole
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(**transition metal**-catalyzed process for prepg.
arylamines)

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2000:381474 CAPLUS

DN 133:30376

TI Carbonyl arylations and vinylations using **transition
metal** catalysts

IN Kawatsura, Motoi; Hartwig, John F.

PA Yale University, USA

SO U.S., 12 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6072073	A	20000606	US 1999-376898	19990818
PRAI	US 1998-97472P	P	19980821		

OS CASREACT 133:30376; MARPAT 133:30376

AB The invention is directed to a process for prepg. an .alpha.-arylated or
vinylated carbonyl-contg. compds., comprising reacting a compd. having a
carbonyl group with an arylating or vinylating compd. in the presence of a
base and a **transition metal** catalyst. The
transition metal catalyst has the formula $X_nM(ER_{1-4})_m$ [X
is an optional ligand, M is a Group 8 **transition
metal**, E is an element bearing a nonbonding electron pair when E
is not bonded to the metal, and R is a substituent bonded to E through a
carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur atom, with the proviso that R3 cannot
contain 3 aryl groups, n is an integer from 0 to 4, and m is an integer
from 1-4]. E.g., BrPh and acetophenone were added to a mixt. of Pd(OAc)2,
(Me3C)3P, and NaOCMe3 in THF to give 96% 1,2-diphenyl-1-ethanone.

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Carbonyl arylations and vinylations using **transition
metal** catalysts

AB The invention is directed to a process for prepg. an .alpha.-arylated or
vinylated carbonyl-contg. compds., comprising reacting a compd. having a
carbonyl group with an arylating or vinylating compd. in the presence of a
base and a **transition metal** catalyst. The
transition metal catalyst has the formula $X_nM(ER_{1-4})_m$ [X

is an optional ligand, M is a Group 8 transition metal, E is an element bearing a nonbonding electron pair when E is not bonded to the metal, and R is a substituent bonded to E through a carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur atom, with the proviso that R3 cannot contain 3 aryl groups, n is an integer from 0 to 4, and m is an integer from 1-4]. E.g., BrPh and acetophenone were added to a mixt. of Pd(OAc)2, (Me3C)3P, and NaOCMe3 in THF to give 96% 1,2-diphenyl-1-ethanone.

ST carbonyl arylation vinylation transition metal catalyst

IT Arylation

Arylation catalysts

Vinylation

Vinylation catalysts

(arylations and vinylations of carbonyl compds. catalyzed by transition metal compds.)

IT Transition metal compounds

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(arylations and vinylations of carbonyl compds. catalyzed by transition metal compds.)

IT Carbonyl compounds (organic), reactions

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(arylations and vinylations of carbonyl compds. catalyzed by transition metal compds.)

IT 1608-26-0, Tris(dimethylamino)phosphine 1636-14-2 2283-11-6,

Tris(diethylamino)phosphine 2622-14-2, Tricyclohexylphosphine

3375-31-3, Palladium diacetate 13716-12-6, Tri-tert-butylphosphine

32005-36-0, Bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium 40358-68-7 42964-60-3

65768-04-9 83356-93-8 93713-88-3 107531-50-0 120666-13-9

134484-36-9 139190-38-8 145964-33-6 252288-04-3

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(arylations and vinylations of carbonyl compds. catalyzed by transition metal compds.)

IT 83-13-6P, Diethyl phenylmalonate 451-40-1P 951-85-9P 1444-65-1P

2042-85-5P 13740-70-0P 56705-50-1P 58751-83-0P 84839-92-9P

113279-72-4P, Di-tert-butyl phenylmalonate 221662-40-4P 273381-75-2P

273381-76-3P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(arylations and vinylations of carbonyl compds. catalyzed by transition metal compds.)

IT 90-90-4, 4-Bromobenzophenone 93-55-0, Ethyl phenyl ketone 98-86-2,

Methyl phenyl ketone, reactions 105-53-3, Diethyl malonate 108-86-1,

Bromobenzene, reactions 108-90-7, Chlorobenzene, reactions 108-94-1,

Cyclohexanone, reactions 134-85-0, 4-Chlorobenzophenone 541-16-2,

Di-tert-butyl malonate 563-80-4, Isopropyl methyl ketone 565-69-5,

Ethyl isopropyl ketone 611-70-1, Isopropyl phenyl ketone 623-12-1,

4-Chloroanisole 1590-08-5, 2-Methyl-1-tetralone 2398-37-0,

3-Bromoanisole 2845-89-8, 3-Chloroanisole 3899-96-5

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(arylations and vinylations of carbonyl compds. catalyzed by transition metal compds.)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2000:289079 CAPLUS

DN 132:293568

TI Transition metal-catalyzed preparation of .alpha.-arylated carbonyl compounds.

IN Hartwig, John F.; Hamann, Blake C.

PA Yale University, USA

SO U.S., 9 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

CAS ONLINE PRINTOUT

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6057456	A	20000502	US 1998-173527	19981015
PRAI	US 1997-62212P	P	19971016		
OS	CASREACT 132:293568; MARPAT 132:293568				
AB	.alpha.-Arylated carbonyl compds. were prepd. by reacting a compd. having .gtoreq.1 CO group with an arylating compd. in the presence of a base and a catalyst comprising a group 8 transition metal and a chelating ligand selected from unsatd. Group 15 element contg. heterocycles, metallocenes, alkanes, and arylenes. Thus, PhBr, AcPh, Pd(dibenzylideneacetone)2, 1,1'-bis(di-O- tolylphosphino)ferrocene, and KN(SiMe)2 were stirred at 70.degree. for 2 h in THF to give 84% PhCH2COPh.				
RE.CNT	13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT				
TI	Transition metal -catalyzed preparation of .alpha.-arylated carbonyl compounds.				
AB	.alpha.-Arylated carbonyl compds. were prepd. by reacting a compd. having .gtoreq.1 CO group with an arylating compd. in the presence of a base and a catalyst comprising a group 8 transition metal and a chelating ligand selected from unsatd. Group 15 element contg. heterocycles, metallocenes, alkanes, and arylenes. Thus, PhBr, AcPh, Pd(dibenzylideneacetone)2, 1,1'-bis(di-O- tolylphosphino)ferrocene, and KN(SiMe)2 were stirred at 70.degree. for 2 h in THF to give 84% PhCH2COPh.				
ST	arom ketone prepn; aryl halide ketone coupling transition metal catalyst				
IT	Arylation catalysts (Group 8 metals with Group 15-contg. ligands; transition metal -catalyzed prepn. of .alpha.-arylated carbonyl compds.)				
IT	Ketones, preparation RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (arom.; transition metal -catalyzed prepn. of .alpha.-arylated carbonyl compds.)				
IT	Arylation (transition metal -catalyzed prepn. of .alpha.-arylated carbonyl compds.)				
IT	Group VIII elements RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses) (transition metal -catalyzed prepn. of .alpha.-arylated carbonyl compds.)				
IT	538-58-9 3375-31-3, Palladium diacetate 12150-46-8 32005-36-0 54792-65-3 72287-26-4 73881-42-2 98327-87-8, BINAP 153305-67-0 247921-86-4 264284-69-7 264919-16-6 264919-17-7 264919-18-8 264919-19-9 264919-20-2 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses) (transition metal -catalyzed prepn. of .alpha.-arylated carbonyl compds.)				
IT	451-40-1P 2042-85-5P 5033-67-0P 6721-67-1P 10474-32-5P 13196-28-6P 13740-70-0P 24845-40-7P 27798-41-0P 62043-83-8P 86607-65-0P 93304-03-1P 144601-61-6P 264284-68-6P RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (transition metal -catalyzed prepn. of .alpha.-arylated carbonyl compds.)				
IT	75-97-8 88-15-3 93-55-0, Propiophenone 95-46-5, 2-Bromotoluene 98-86-2, Acetophenone, reactions 104-92-7, 4-Methoxybromobenzene 108-86-1, Bromobenzene, reactions 591-50-4, Iodobenzene 611-70-1 932-16-1 1118-71-4 1192-62-7 3972-65-4, 4-Bromo-tert-butylbenzene				

CAS ONLINE PRINTOUT

6952-59-6 17496-14-9, 2-Methylindan-1-one 41492-05-1,
4-Butylbromobenzene
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(**transition metal**-catalyzed prepn. of
.alpha.-arylated carbonyl compds.)

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1998:650086 CAPLUS

DN 129:275692

TI Metal-catalyzed amination of organic sulfonates to organic amines

IN Hartwig, John F.; Driver, Michael S.; Louie, Janis; Hamann, Blake

PA Yale University, USA

SO U.S., 11 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5817877	A	19981006	US 1997-933658	19970919
OS	MARPAT 129:275692				

AB A process of prepg. an org. amine having at least one unsatd. group, such as an arylamine, involving contacting an unsatd. org. sulfonate, such as an aryl sulfonate, with a reactant amine, such as an alkyl or aryl amine, in the presence of a **base** and a **transition metal** catalyst under reaction conditions. The **transition metal** catalyst contains a Group 8 metal and a chelating **ligand**, for example a Group 15-substituted arylene or Group 15-substituted metallocene, such as 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-2,2'-binaphthyl or 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene, resp. The aryl sulfonate can be prepd. from a phenol and sulfonating agent. E.g., treatment of 4-biphenyl triflate with aniline and NaOBu-tert in the presence of bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium and 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene in toluene gave 99% 4-PhC6H4NHPh. Among the approx. 20 compds. similarly prepd. were 94% 4-MeOC6H4NHPh, 95% 2-MeC6H4NHPh, 98% N-phenyl-2-naphthylamine, 95% 4-NCC6H4NHBu, and 91% 2-morpholinonaphthalene.

AB A process of prepg. an org. amine having at least one unsatd. group, such as an arylamine, involving contacting an unsatd. org. sulfonate, such as an aryl sulfonate, with a reactant amine, such as an alkyl or aryl amine, in the presence of a **base** and a **transition metal** catalyst under reaction conditions. The **transition metal** catalyst contains a Group 8 metal and a chelating **ligand**, for example a Group 15-substituted arylene or Group 15-substituted metallocene, such as 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-2,2'-binaphthyl or 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene, resp. The aryl sulfonate can be prepd. from a phenol and sulfonating agent. E.g., treatment of 4-biphenyl triflate with aniline and NaOBu-tert in the presence of bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium and 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene in toluene gave 99% 4-PhC6H4NHPh. Among the approx. 20 compds. similarly prepd. were 94% 4-MeOC6H4NHPh, 95% 2-MeC6H4NHPh, 98% N-phenyl-2-naphthylamine, 95% 4-NCC6H4NHBu, and 91% 2-morpholinonaphthalene.

ST amination triflate; amine org prepn; **arylation** aniline; palladium catalyst amination org sulfonate; **transition metal** catalyst amination org sulfonate

IT Amines, preparation

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(arom.; **transition metal**-catalyzed amination of
org. sulfonates to org. amines)

IT Amination

Amination catalysts

(**transition metal**-catalyzed amination of org.
sulfonates to org. amines)

IT Sulfonates

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(triflates; **transition metal**-catalyzed amination of
org. sulfonates to org. amines)

IT 12150-46-8, 1,1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene 32005-36-0,

Bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium 98327-87-8, BINAP

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(**transition metal**-catalyzed amination of org.
sulfonates to org. amines)

IT 78-81-9, Isobutylamine 100-61-8, reactions 109-73-9, Butylamine,
reactions 110-89-4, Piperidine, reactions 110-91-8, Morpholine,
reactions 3857-83-8, 2-Naphthyl triflate 17763-78-9, 4-Biphenyl
triflate 29540-83-8, p-Tolyl triflate 66107-29-7, p-Anisyl triflate
66107-32-2, 4-Cyanophenyl triflate 66107-34-4, o-Tolyl triflate
124643-34-1, 4-Benzoylphenyl triflate

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(**transition metal**-catalyzed amination of org.
sulfonates to org. amines)

IT 135-88-6P, 2-Phenylaminonaphthalene 1205-39-6P, 2-Methyldiphenylamine
1208-86-2P, 4-Methoxydiphenylamine 4714-65-2P, 4-Butylaminobenzonitrile
5465-85-0P, 2-Piperidinonaphthalene 7277-86-3P, N-Butyl-2-methylaniline
7508-21-6P, 2-Morpholinonaphthalene 10282-31-2P, 4-(4-
Cyanophenyl)morpholine 20349-66-0P, 4-(Methylphenylamino)benzophenone
31053-03-9P, 1-p-Tolylpiperidine 32228-99-2P, 4-Phenyldiphenylamine
54837-93-3P, N-Isobutyl-4-methylaniline 96372-83-7P,
4-Piperidinobiphenyl 101906-09-6P, 4-Butylaminobiphenyl 180690-25-9P,
4-Butylaminobenzophenone 186831-37-8P, 2-Isobutylaminonaphthalene
213765-79-8P, 4-sec-Butylaminobenzonitrile

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(**transition metal**-catalyzed amination of org.
sulfonates to org. amines)

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1998:6455 CAPLUS

DN 128:22684

TI Palladium-Catalyzed Direct α -Arylation of Ketones. Rate
Acceleration by Sterically Hindered Chelating Ligands and Reductive
Elimination From a **Transition Metal** Enolate Complex

AU Hamann, Blake C.; Hartwig, John F.

CS Department of Chemistry, Yale University, New Haven, CT, 06520-8107, USA

SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (1997), 119(50), 12382-12383

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal

LA English

OS CASREACT 128:22684

AB The direct **arylation** of ketones by reaction of ketone, aryl
halide, **base**, and a Pd catalyst contg. DPPF [1,1-
bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene] or DTPF [1,1-bis(di-o-
tolylphosphino)ferrocene] is reported, along with the direct observation
of an unusual reductive elimination involving a **transition
metal** enolate complex. Rates are significantly faster for
reactions involving DTPF, and yields are measurably higher. The reaction
is general for alkyl aryl ketones, including heteroaryl ketones, and can
form secondary, tertiary, or quaternary carbons. Although not
investigated in detail, dialkyl ketones also undergo the **arylation**
chem. The enolate aryl complex that is a presumed intermediate in the
catalytic process was prepd. by reaction of (DPPF)Pd(p-C₆H₄-t-Bu)(Br) with
the enolate salt KOCPh(=CH₂). The complex is highly reactive, but was
characterized by ¹H, ¹H(31P), and ³¹P(1H) NMR techniques which indicate a

- C-bound enolate. The complex underwent reductive elimination at 50.degree. to form 74-87% yield of .alpha.-aryl ketone in less than 1 h.
- TI Palladium-Catalyzed Direct .alpha.-**Arylation** of Ketones. Rate Acceleration by Sterically Hindered Chelating Ligands and Reductive Elimination From a **Transition Metal** Enolate Complex
- AB The direct **arylation** of ketones by reaction of ketone, aryl halide, **base**, and a Pd catalyst contg. DPPF [1,1-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene] or DTPF [1,1-bis(di-o-tolylphosphino)ferrocene] is reported, along with the direct observation of an unusual reductive elimination involving a **transition metal** enolate complex. Rates are significantly faster for reactions involving DTPF, and yields are measurably higher. The reaction is general for alkyl aryl ketones, including heteroaryl ketones, and can form secondary, tertiary, or quaternary carbons. Although not investigated in detail, dialkyl ketones also undergo the **arylation** chem. The enolate aryl complex that is a presumed intermediate in the catalytic process was prepd. by reaction of (DPPF)Pd(p-C6H4-t-Bu)(Br) with the enolate salt KOCPh(=CH2). The complex is highly reactive, but was characterized by 1H, 1H(31P), and 31P(1H) NMR techniques which indicate a C-bound enolate. The complex underwent reductive elimination at 50.degree. to form 74-87% yield of .alpha.-aryl ketone in less than 1 h.
- ST **arylation** ketone aryl halide palladium catalyst; sterically hindered chelating **ligand** **arylation** catalyst; reductive elimination **transition metal** enolate complex
- IT **Transition metal** complexes
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (catalyst component; palladium-catalyzed **arylation** of ketones by aryl halides using sterically hindered chelating ligands)
- IT **Arylation**
Arylation catalysts
 (palladium-catalyzed **arylation** of ketones by aryl halides using sterically hindered chelating ligands)
- IT Aryl halides
 Ketones, reactions
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (reactant; palladium-catalyzed **arylation** of ketones by aryl halides using sterically hindered chelating ligands)
- IT Elimination reaction
 (reductive; palladium-catalyzed **arylation** of ketones by aryl halides using sterically hindered chelating ligands)
- IT 12150-46-8, DPPF 15827-60-8, DTPF 32005-36-0
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (catalyst component; palladium-catalyzed **arylation** of ketones by aryl halides using sterically hindered chelating ligands)
- IT 185259-33-0
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (complex formation; palladium-catalyzed **arylation** of ketones by aryl halides using sterically hindered chelating ligands)
- IT 199390-35-7P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (intermediate complex; palladium-catalyzed **arylation** of ketones by aryl halides using sterically hindered chelating ligands)
- IT 451-40-1P, 1,2-Diphenylethanone 2042-85-5P, 1,2-Diphenyl-1-propanone 5033-67-0P, 2-(2-Methylphenyl)-1-phenylethanone 6721-67-1P, 3,3-Dimethyl-1-phenyl-2-butanone 13196-28-6P, 2-Phenyl-1-(2-thienyl)ethanone 13740-70-0P, 2-Methyl-1,2-diphenyl-1-propanone 24845-40-7P, 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-phenylethanone 27798-41-0P, 2-[4-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)phenyl]-1-phenylethanone 62043-83-8P, 3-(2-Oxo-2-phenylethyl)benzonitrile 86607-65-0P, 1-(2-Furanyl)-2-phenylethanone 93304-03-1P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

- (product; palladium-catalyzed **arylation** of ketones by aryl halides using sterically hindered chelating ligands)
- IT 75-97-8, 3,3-Dimethyl-2-butanone 88-15-3, 2-Acetylthiophene 93-55-0, Propiophenone 95-46-5, 1-Bromo-2-methylbenzene 98-86-2, Acetophenone, reactions 104-92-7, 1-Bromo-4-methoxybenzene 108-86-1, Bromobenzene, reactions 591-50-4, Iodobenzene 611-70-1, Isobutyrophenone 932-16-1, 2-Acetyl-1-methylpyrrole 1192-62-7, 2-Acetylfuran 3972-65-4, 1-Bromo-4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)benzene 6952-59-6, 3-Bromobenzonitrile
- RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
- (reactant; palladium-catalyzed **arylation** of ketones by aryl halides using sterically hindered chelating ligands)
- L7 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
- AN 1995:764070 CAPLUS
- DN 123:159350
- TI Multiple Bonds between **Transition Metals** and Main-Group Elements. 145. Coordination Chemistry of Dirhenium Heptaoxide: Covalent Adducts and "Ionic Perrhenyl-Perrhenates"
- AU Herrmann, Wolfgang A.; Roesky, Peter W.; Kuehn, Fritz E.; Elison, Martina; Artus, Georg; Scherer, Wolfgang; Romao, Carlos C.; Lopes, Andre; Basset, Jean-Marie
- CS Anorganisch-chemisches Institut, Technischen Universitaet Muenchen, Garching, D-85747, Germany
- SO Inorganic Chemistry (1995), 34(19), 4701-7
CODEN: INOCAJ; ISSN: 0020-1669
- PB American Chemical Society
- DT Journal
- LA English
- AB Dirhenium heptaoxide dissolves in donor solvents such as 1,2-dimethoxyethane (dme), THF, and MeCN to form adducts $\text{O}_3\text{ReOReO}_3 \cdot 2\text{L}$ (L = monodentate **ligand** site). A strong reactivity enhancement of Re_2O_7 for alkylation, **arylation**, and similar reactions follows from this unsym. Lewis-base coordination. The terminal and bridging oxygens equilibrate in soln. (170 NMR). These adducts exhibit unsym. bent O bridges in their solid state structures, e.g. $\text{O}_3\text{ReOReO}_3 \cdot \text{dme}$ (x-ray diffraction study; crystal data: space group $P2_1/c$, a 12.162(2), b 10.830(1), c 8.195(1) .ANG., β 90.80(1).degree., Z = 4). With stronger, chelating N-donors L_2 such as 2,2'-bipyridine, N,N' -dicyclohexyl-1,4-diazabuta-1,3-diene, and 2,2'-bis(pyrazolyl)propane the $\text{Re}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{L}$ complexes have rigid asym. bridges even in soln. (170 NMR). Thermal decompn. liberates Re_2O_7 (EI-MS) and the resp. **ligand** (EI-MS, TG-MS). With tridentate ligands L_3 like tris(pyrazolyl)methane, 1,4,7-triazacyclononane (tacn), N,N',N'' -trimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane (tacn*), 1,4,7-trithiacyclononane (ttcn), the Re-O-Re bridge breaks with formation of the ionic perrhenates $[\text{ReO}_3\text{L}_3]^+[\text{ReO}_4]^-$. An example is the ionic $[\text{ReO}_3(\text{tacn}^*)]^+[\text{ReO}_4]^-$, the structure of which compd. was detd. by x-ray diffraction (crystal data: space group $P6_3/m$, a 7.389(2), b 9.143(2), c 1.2294(3) .ANG., α 83.68(2), β 77.99(2), γ 89.29(2).degree., Z = 2). Intermol. H bridging plays a major role in the crystal packing of the ionic perrhenates.
- TI Multiple Bonds between **Transition Metals** and Main-Group Elements. 145. Coordination Chemistry of Dirhenium Heptaoxide: Covalent Adducts and "Ionic Perrhenyl-Perrhenates"
- AB Dirhenium heptaoxide dissolves in donor solvents such as 1,2-dimethoxyethane (dme), THF, and MeCN to form adducts $\text{O}_3\text{ReOReO}_3 \cdot 2\text{L}$ (L = monodentate **ligand** site). A strong reactivity enhancement of Re_2O_7 for alkylation, **arylation**, and similar reactions follows from this unsym. Lewis-base coordination. The terminal and bridging oxygens equilibrate in soln. (170 NMR). These adducts exhibit unsym. bent O bridges in their solid state structures, e.g. $\text{O}_3\text{ReOReO}_3 \cdot \text{dme}$ (x-ray diffraction study; crystal

CAS ONLINE PRINTOUT

data: space group P21/c, a 12.162(2), b 10.830(1), c 8.195(1) .ANG.,
 .beta. 90.80(1).degree., Z = 4). With stronger, chelating N-donors L2
 such as 2,2'-bipyridine, N,N'-dicyclohexyl-1,4-diazabuta-1,3-diene, and
 2,2'-bis(pyrazolyl)propane the Re2O7.cntdot.2L complexes have rigid asym.
 bridges even in soln. (170 NMR). Thermal decompn. liberates Re2O7 (EI-MS)
 and the resp. **ligand** (EI-MS, TG-MS). With tridentate ligands L3
 like tris(pyrazolyl)methane, 1,4,7-triazacyclononane (tacn), N,N',N
 ''-trimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane (tacn*), 1,4,7-trithiacyclononane
 (ttcn), the Re-O-Re bridge breaks with formation of the ionic perrhenates
 [ReO3L3]+[ReO4]-. An example is the ionic [ReO3(tacn*)]+[ReO4]-, the
 structure of which compd. was detd. by x-ray diffraction (crystal data:
 space group P.hivin.1, a 7.389(2), b 9.143(2), c 1.2294(3) .ANG., .alpha.
 83.68(2), .beta. 77.99(2), .gamma. 89.29(2).degree., Z = 2). Intermol. H
 bridging plays a major role in the crystal packing of the ionic
 perrhenates.

=>